

## TERMS OF FORMER JOINT DEBATES

Some Interesting References to Political Discussions in Other Years.

### DANIEL-CAMERON DEBATES

Recollections of Political Men As to Terms—A Debate Here.

The statement of Governor Montague that the terms offered him in the joint debate at King George, and accepted under protest by him were manifestly contrary to the almost universal precedent in joint discussions in this State, gave rise to considerable discussion yesterday, and as was to be expected, there was wide difference of views.

Ex-State Senator Henry A. Atkinson stated that he was familiar with the details leading up to a joint debate years ago between Gilbert C. Walker, then a candidate for the congressional nomination, and J. H. Guy, who contested for that honor with him. He stated that he had been called in by ex-Governor Walker as one of his advisers. Mr. Guy, who had challenged him to a joint discussion, it had been decided at that time that the party challenging, being in the attitude of one accusing or attacking, should open, and that the challenged party should reply in the same time, the first rejoinder in half an hour, and the other closed in the same time. The then candidates for Governor agreed to a series of joint debates, with the further agreement that the party opening the debate should open in one debate, and in the next the other was to have it, thus neutralizing any advantage to either party. He said that his plan was adhered to, as he recalled it.

Montague-Swanson. Mr. Flood further stated that in the Swanson-Montague debate at Roanoke in 1901, Mr. Montague, as the challenged party, had named as the terms the: Mr. Montague to open in an hour's speech; Mr. Swanson to reply in an hour and twenty minutes; Mr. Montague to close in a speech of twenty minutes. Mr. Swanson, having challenged Mr. Montague, accepted these terms, and the debate was so conducted. The same terms governed the Montague-Hoge debate at Christiansburg in 1901. At King George on Thursday Governor Montague challenged and suggested that one open in an hour, the other to respond in an hour and a half, and the man who opened to close the debate in a twenty minutes' speech, offering Senator Martin his choice of opening and closing. The construction of the terms, which the Governor accepted, though stating that the terms placed him at a disadvantage.

Mr. Flood stated that he himself had consented to a series of joint debates with Mr. Rev. Combs, his Republican opponent for Congress, last year on practically the same terms proposed by Governor Montague Thursday. Mr. Flood stated, however, that the closing speech was half an hour, instead of twenty minutes. So far as he was concerned, he said that he preferred the hour and twenty minutes reply to the hour's opening, and half an hour close.

Governor Montague was not in the city yesterday and no one was authorized to speak for him positively, but it was reported from Montague sources that the Governor's friends would soon rent a hall in the city and the Governor would challenge Senator Martin to a debate in which the senator was to open in an hour, the senator to have a half hour rejoinder, and the Governor to close in half an hour—just the reverse of the arrangement at King George Thursday. Whether the Governor has authorized such an announcement will be known definitely when he returns to the city today.

### SWANSON SPEAKS.

Given a Fine Hearing in Court-house at Fredericksburg. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FRIDELICKSBURG, Va., July 7.—Congressman Claude A. Swanson, candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor, spoke at the Court-house at Fredericksburg, Va., today, before a large audience.

GO ON THE TRILBY THE BEST ROUTE TO NORFOLK, OCEAN VIEW AND VA. BEACH. \$1.00 round trip to Norfolk and Ocean View. \$1.25 to Virginia Beach. Quickest route. Leaves Byrd Street Station 8:30 A. M. The only Sunday Outing Train to the ocean without change of cars.

We Are Always "Fishing"

for business. Our well known reputation as prescription druggists is a guarantee that you will get only what the doctor prescribes. Police attention, a large and varied stock of everything to be found in an "up-to-date" drug store. Satisfaction on all your purchases. We solicit your patronage.

POLK MILLER'S, 234 E. Main. 121 E. Broad.



\$13.50 and \$15.00 Suits at \$9.50.

\$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00 Suits at \$12.50.

\$25.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00 Suits at \$17.50.

Straw Hats at one-third off the prices—Hannan's and other high grade shoes at only \$3.75; \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes at only \$2.45—Furnishing Goods at "shattered" prices—Boys' Straws at half prices—Suits at about half prices—75c Shirt Waists and Negligee Shirts at 35c, 40c, &c.

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Lieutenant-Governor Addresses Big Audience at Williamsburg.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 7.—Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard addressed a large crowd in the courthouse here to-night, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Willard arrived on the 6:32 train from Richmond, and was met at the station by Chairman R. L. Spencer, Mayor N. T. Hentley, and was escorted to the Colonial Inn. The meeting was presided over by Mr. R. L. Spencer, who introduced the speaker. The house was well filled, many standing in front of the doors. Mr. Willard in his opening remarks said that he had no intention to be Governor of Virginia, a very laudable ambition he considered it a position any man might be proud to occupy. Mr. Willard declared it had been said of him that he was not a native Virginian, and, therefore, should not be elected Governor. In answering the question as to whether he was a native Virginian, he said that he was a native born and a Virginian by force. Mr. Willard said that he had been charged with being a rich man. In answer to this he said there was not a man in the courthouse who was not trying to make all the money he could. "It is not what a man has that constitutes a rich Virginian, but what he is. I stand upon my record; upon that I will either stand or fall. I believe in a fair deal for every man; I stand for progress. When a people become satisfied with the conditions then they begin a retrograde movement."

Mr. Willard said he was the first candidate to advocate the extension of the public roads with convicts. He said that under the present system of hiring convicts to the Davis Shoe Company, they come into direct competition with honest labor, whereas the Davis Shoe Company would only pay a few cents a day for convicts, the manufacturer who employed honest labor paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The good roads idea, the speaker said, had not originated with any one candidate. It had originated in the public mind. Candidates are always looking around for a popular subject, and when they discover one they get on it at once.

Mr. Willard said he was the first candidate to advocate the single book bill and when his competitors found it was popular they adopted it at once. In closing Mr. Willard said that the old idea of the office seeking the man had passed. A man waited for the office to seek him he would be mauling in the grave, while the office would be filled by the man who took his gun and went out after absolutely free and untrammelled.

Colonel Willard spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently applauded. He thanked the ladies, quite a number of whom were present, for their attendance. At the close of his speech Mr. Willard was congratulated by a large number of the audience, many of whom met him for the first time.

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## Because You're Stout

is no reason why you can't share in the profit of buying your clothing here from our

Great July Clearance Sale.

We have put low prices and high quality together in this sale in a way not to be easily rivalled, and we've sizes for the big men all the way up to 48.

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He spoke of the importance of the office of Governor, of the vast powers given the chief executive of the State, and the responsibility resting upon him in seeing that all of the institutions of the State are properly administered. This is the time, he said for a business administration and he promised if elected to make a business Governor. To visit all of the State institutions and to expose any graft or other irregularities. The speaker discussed the necessity of improving the public schools of Virginia and favored the adoption of a single list. He wants to see the public roads improved by a combination of State, Federal and local aid. He pointed out the fact that he had announced his platform on January 7th last, and later, Captain Willard and Judge Mann came out on practically the same platform.

Both in the Legislature for years, and neither had introduced or had passed any bills for the great reforms they are now advocating. The congressman spoke of the necessity for a business revival in Virginia, for utilizing the vast resources of the State, the bringing of emigration and capital. He then went into a glowing description of the State's resources, agricultural, mining and commercial. He pointed out as important in this direction the regulating of local freight rates in Virginia, in the interest of the people and of industries. He promised if elected Governor to look diligently after the interests of the great masses. He made a good impression and created much enthusiasm.

Mr. Willard in his opening remarks said that he had no intention to be Governor of Virginia, a very laudable ambition he considered it a position any man might be proud to occupy. Mr. Willard declared it had been said of him that he was not a native Virginian, and, therefore, should not be elected Governor. In answering the question as to whether he was a native Virginian, he said that he was a native born and a Virginian by force. Mr. Willard said that he had been charged with being a rich man. In answer to this he said there was not a man in the courthouse who was not trying to make all the money he could. "It is not what a man has that constitutes a rich Virginian, but what he is. I stand upon my record; upon that I will either stand or fall. I believe in a fair deal for every man; I stand for progress. When a people become satisfied with the conditions then they begin a retrograde movement."

Mr. Willard said he was the first candidate to advocate the extension of the public roads with convicts. He said that under the present system of hiring convicts to the Davis Shoe Company, they come into direct competition with honest labor, whereas the Davis Shoe Company would only pay a few cents a day for convicts, the manufacturer who employed honest labor paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The good roads idea, the speaker said, had not originated with any one candidate. It had originated in the public mind. Candidates are always looking around for a popular subject, and when they discover one they get on it at once.

Mr. Willard said that the old idea of the office seeking the man had passed. A man waited for the office to seek him he would be mauling in the grave, while the office would be filled by the man who took his gun and went out after absolutely free and untrammelled.

Colonel Willard spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently applauded. He thanked the ladies, quite a number of whom were present, for their attendance. At the close of his speech Mr. Willard was congratulated by a large number of the audience, many of whom met him for the first time.